PLAIDS ARE THE RAGE.

Startling Combinations Now in Great Favor.

FETCHING AUTUMN STYLES

Short Skirts for Active Outdoor Duties this Winter.

Evolution of the Autumn Hat and Bodice-New Artistic Possibilities Developed in Machine Stitching-Pretty Millinery Ornaments the Most Recent French Contribution to Dress-Present Method of Choosing a Hat-Cocoa Brown the Fashionable Color-Shape of the Covert Coat -Lace's Reign Continues - Foot Wear.

Plaids of the most pronounced type can now truthfully be said to be epidemic, so few women ere there who are free from the infection. It leasly flaunting in sharp and antagonistic colers from feminine shoulders bear not the remotest relation to the really becoming and



ouphonious crossbars that come from Scot land. The dyes and combinations in the caper that now prevail lay the guilt of their existence at the doors of the French and German manu facturers, and it is a sad blow to our pride in women and their reputation for good Easts to have to record how eagerly these repre-hensible color schemes are being worn.

The initial purchase of the season by every maid and matron, just entering on the delightful task of collecting an autumnal wardrobe. has been at least one of these woolly-backed. full-hanging wraps, the hue of which, so angry and brave, like the poet's rose, bids the rash gazer to wipe his eye, and lends not a whit of charm to the wearer's appearance. If a long cape is not purchased, a combination of a startling plaid skirt and a sober-colored dress waist is made by way of a fitting walking gown, or else a short, rough goods coat, in brown, black or green, is secured, with reverse pocket flaps and outs faced with bright plaid velvet. One excuse to be offered in extenuation of the popularity of these amazingly toned wrape

is the undeniable novelty of their shapes and the indisputable comfort to be found in some of them. There are snugly-fitting, double-fall capes with large useful capped pockets applied to the outside surface of the first fall, besides the round short collet-formed "golfer's friend," which wears a deep circular flounce piped on the skirt of the garment. One and all they seem arranged to give the arms free play without exposing the rest of the body to the winds, and many of them are so artfully garnished with fringe and stitched strapsfand draped from a big cairngorm set buckle on the ulder, that it is easy to understand why they enjoy so wide and flattering a reputation.



It is undeniable that not all the plaids used In making smart September walking suits are to be condemned for lack of beauty, for there are admirable little suits now on exhibition in the shops having their skirts made of the new French plaid in dark blue and stone color and brown. The charm of this material lies in the fact that the surface of it is smooth like that of a winter-weight French serge, while the stripes on it are woven in the roughest eamel's hair. This is unique and gives a proper autumnal aspect attractive to the feminine eye, while the skirt, when cut from this pretty stuff, usually displays two features from which a good deal as to the future may be argued. The first point of interest is that en a saleswoman or a tailor brings forth a plaid walking skirt it is cut very scant even at the bottom and its hem escapes the ground all around by at least one meh. Again, it is often the case that boldly, on the front width of the approved street skirt, a jacket is set and a deep

Evidently the powers that sway our sartorial destinies intend that, when women are observing any of the formalities of life, long, flowing, trained skirts must be worn, but that an easy reasonable business-like dress etc. be assumed for active outdoor duties during the approaching winter. This is good news, but whetheror not a woman elects to wear a short plaid skirt she has not the privilege of wearing a plaid waist with it. What is proper is a waist of a color that matches the background of the platd, and it is trimmed with revers facings, straps, &c., that accord with the stripes in

The evolution of the autumn hat and bodice goes mercils forward, and our eyes are refreshed by something new in windows and on counters every day. Very short piled velvet. silk or cotton, promises to forge ahead of all other fancy waist goods, and hith-



erto undreamed of artistic possibilities in plain sewing-machine stitch are made evident on some very recent models for waists in these goods. The models show the entire decora-tion on waists done by the simple means of stitched geometric patterns which go over chest and shoulders, until a yoke is outlined. A similar decoration appears on the cuffs and collar, and great brilliancy is given to the design by using five or six different tints of sewing silk in the process. One of the commendable points about this mole of decoration is that it is not only inexpensive but also a trimming that any woman can apply if she knows anything about handling a sewing machine.

A very brave, not to say imposing, show is made in the millinery quarters where preparations for opening days go actively forward. A great deal of decorative service is being rendered on felt and silk hats by the new broad gros-grain ribbon edged with antique or ordi-

suitable to the features, complexion and hair of the careful purchaser.

If there is any anxiety to know what the ost popular color and its combinations will be this season, let it be published that cocosbrown is considered the very fashionable dye. and in combination with it rese ta or mignonette green, is essential. Cocoa brown has a peculiar soft gravish bloom, especially kind to women of all colorings, and has been selected for the smartest type of covert coat. This little wrap, in its very latest phase, has been shaped in by the tailors to a basque back, has three small flat cape revers turning over the shoulders and is not designed to fasten over the bust. Were it too close the pretty front of the brown cloth waist, with its résedu green ruffles, would be obscured, and any observing eye in this centre of fashion cannot fail to remark how women with covert jackets love to wear a waist-long boa of green or cream or gray lisse,

the leather of which her walking shoes are made, and they jace over the instep and up on the ankle; from this point to the top they but ton. Smartly comfortable as these are, there is a promise that in cold weather, when chilly winds nip that thinly stockinged region just above the shoe tops, high shoes will not by the wise be used. To golfers is due the discovery that the most comfortable way to dress the feet for cold, damp weather is to lace on first a pair of heavy so'ed Dongola ties and then over them wind up closely, nearly to the knees, a pair of spat puttees. These hold the ankles in a firm clasp and are as warm and dry as leather without its weight, and the shoppers

for autumn finery are rapidly adopting them. The exceedingly smart autumn shoe for the carriage and for calling has a very, very low patent-leather vamp rounding at the toe. mounted on a beveled sole, and the remainder of the shoe is made of heavy satin-faced vest-



nary velvet, while a warm welcome is sure to be given to the wholly novel ornaments, buckles, slides, buttons, &c., made of enumelled flowers and jewels in combination. Here we have the most recent French contribution to dress, and it is nothing short of a miracle that so much genuine artistic taste and excellent workmanship can at the price be lavished on a hat ornament. Some of these clasps for holding a bunch of plumes, or a knot of velvet, show a wreath of charmingly executed violets, pow- lies in its countless chiffon puff ruffles and dered with cabochon emeralds. A spray of pansies forms one bar of a big brilliant buckle, and either trifle appears tasteful enough to be variety, isid upon cocca brown cloth, the chif-

ounter of a jewelry store. Besides these welcome adjuncts to millinery. there is a new plume that is obtained from the ostrich's wing, but is so skilfully dyed that only the fullness of the feather inside the long plume is colored. On top, that is on the upper side, the natural color of the beautiful feather is untouched, or is bleached to a linen whiteness, while only beneath a rich violet, golden brown or garnet red tone shows. The hat trimmers call these shadow plumes, and they are an odd, pretty, and sure to be a popular mode f lining velvet hat bows with chiffon or cream lace and allowing the light material to spread out and daintily rim the edges of the dark velvet loops and ends. By actual count there are already pineteen excellent and highly to be recommended shapes of hats on the millinery market, and the person who shall desig-

nate the reigning shape will be a prophet. There was a day when somebody invented a shape of hat, and whether or no it fitted her head and became her features, every woman adopted and wore that shape without a mur-To-day when a woman goes in search of a hat she devotes a series of mornings to the duty. She arms herself with a cheval glass, a hand mirror, a comb and brush, and a half dozen styles of veiling; a saleswoman whose

patience has no end assists her, and all nine-

teen shapes are tried on. They are tried with

and without trimming, with the hair high and

low, with every known variety of veil, strings

and bangs, with window shades raised and

lowered, and the result is a choice, usually as



correct reception dresses carved out in a small loop or a square about the flat throat and with deeve out othow length. Exitently we are coming closs to the revival of the low-nacked, rt-sheeved reception toilet.

Women who years for variety and for colo n these lave costumes drop the thick rich webs of needlework overskirts and waists of mulerry red, sapphire blue, or croam vellow Terry veivet and then thread narrow black ceivet ribbon through the laco mesh in front allowing fringe-i ke bows to teather out on the reage and at the foot. The small black velvet ribbon bow, with silver or gilt tagged ends is one of the vital elements in dress decomition, and this autumn marks the almost complete elimination of the spangle from its broad fields of recent usefulness. Diamante frimming continues to be fashionable, but a man. slik embroiders and figures out from thin tinted alls and applied to net surfaces, are sure to prove the smart evening decorations of the future.

With very low heels and roomy toes and far away as possible from any hard-and-fast woman is shod for her walks abroad. Dongola mode of the moment, but something eminently or Egyptian goat, dressed with a dull finish, is minute and a half.



Not the least indication is yet given that for the next six months lace will not be worn as freely as during the past half year. The leading dressmakers, who ought to read the signs and omens of fashion aright if any women can. boldly assert that nothing will be more highly regarded for a handsome at-home gown than a silk crépon, an antique satin, or a French rope gown loaded with every inch of cream. time yellow, éeru or bone white lace that it can carry. From Paris they are sending out very

which is as light and fragile as whipped-up

whites of eggs and has its ends completed in

There is another type of early autumn

woman who abjures all form of wraps in order

thoroughly to show the excellent princesse fit

of her handsome light Venetian cloth suit.

while a third class adopts with her severely

simple stitched tailor costume a very frou-

frou hooded cape, the especial charm of which

bows of narrow ribbon.



The Animal Can Stay Under Water a Min A bulldog owned by Meck Wende of Wende

Station, Eric county has developed a trait which, dog fanciers say, is a very rare one. The animal will dive to the bottom of pools ten feet deep. He will do so at his owner's bidding and will do so of his own accord if his owner does not see fit to en-

The dog is about two years old and has been a diver for a year. Unlike most buildogs he took to the water when he was very young and regularout swam a spaniel belonging to Mr. Wende A year ago this July a small boy at Wende Station was drowned in a swimming hole beneath a rail way bridge. The water at that point ranges in depth from 10 to 25 feet and the area of the deep water was about 50 square yards. Grappling hooks were used in vain by the men who endeavored to find the hody. Young men began to dive and Meck Wende and his building sat and watched the proceedings. Over after diver came up emoty handed and the bulldog manifested much restlessness. At length, when its owner was not looking, the dog jumped into the stream, swam around a few minutes and, to the surprise of every one, disappeared beneath the surface. twas the dog's first dive. In about thirty seconds the dog came to the surface, shook himself, breathed a few times and descended again. Seven or eight times the dog went under and when he came up the last time he had the body of the boy.

Dick, which is the dog's name, has been a diver ever since that time. So for as his owner knows. he has never gone down more than ten feet, but ie can make that depth with case. Mr. Wende has only to drop a stone or a knife or a watch into the creek back of the house, and the dog will go after it. Dick manocuvers differently than does He swims out a few strokes and then gradually lets his body sink, paddling as he deseends, so that he will go down at an angle. When the water has been clear. Mr. Wende has seen Dick walking around on the bottom, nosing in the mud or gravel. At first a half minute was the limit of broad, heavy extension soles the fashionable | the animal's endurance under water but now he often remains beneath the surface as long as a

DIFFICULT BONNAZ WORK

TRADE WHERE THE RANKS ARE

skill and Taste Required in the Women and Girls Who Operate the Ingenious Ma-chines Used for Doing Embroidery—A Frenchwoman's Success in New York.

Elaborate and fine-wrought trimmings are a fistinguishing feature in all fashionable tollets this season. Even cloth gowns of heavy, substantial weave, show novel and striking garniture about the flared-out skirt edges and corsage tapels. Fringed and chenitle strapped tunics, embroidered and spangled yokes, belts and mantles, hat crowns inset with rich beadings and cunningly contrasted textures are the order of the time, and capable operators in the various branches of decoration that come under the head of Bonnaz work, are in unusual demand.

There is no school for teaching Bonnaz work either for instruction in its hand-craft departments or in the manipulation of the various costly ma chines that from time to time have been invente to lighten the labor. The Bonnaz worker must get her knowledge jot by jot, hand over hand, in the old fogy school of experience, with close application for a taskmaster, but, once proficient, she is sure of always having good paying employ ment. This year more than ever she has cause for rejoicing that she learned Bonnaz work instead of typewriting or manicuring, bookeeping, tele-graphy or other trade by which women earn a livelihood. "Highest pay for good perforators and applique cutters;" "Best wages for the right kind of stampers and hand beaders;" "Will pay \$18 and \$20 a week for experienced embroiderers or frames;" "\$12 and \$14 for intelligent two-thread corders," are some of the manufacturer's advertise ments for female help inserted in the trade papers at this time of year, and "work the year round guaranteed at good salary," and "Highest wages to first-class hands," are phrases appended to nearly "But this man can't get his experienced hands a

\$12 and \$14 a week," said a Broadway manufac-turer, as he scanned the list. "Good workers might have been got once for that money, but not now. Wages have gone up in our line. There are not, at the outside, more than 300 women experts at the business, and more than double that number could be used if we could get them, with fashion setting the way it does now. Even Philadelphia and Cincinnati firms are sending to New York for workers, and women willing to take extra work home to do, or to teach less experienced hands to help them, can make big salaries; especially from now to January. The reason why, when a big year like this comes, the manufacturers are put to it for skilled help, is that nobody bothers to teach Bonnaz work to the young girls just starting out in business. The machines used are expensive and one learner would soon put a valuable machine out of order. If a girl applies who is anxious to learn and has already some insight into the work, she must be put next to an expert to have a chance of learning anything, and that expert will lose valu able time overseeing the beginner or showing her what to do. Each girl who tries to learn has to pay \$10 down beforehand for the privilege, even if she should get out of patience and abandon the work after a week's triel. This condition makes ap-Frentices scarce, except merely in the simple branches of the business. Somebody started a school for Bonnaz work some years ago in New York, but it went under, presumably because the tuition fees were high and too long a course was required to become proficient.

"It is twenty five or twenty six years since the original chain stitching machine for doing embroidery and applique work was invented. Since there have been a dozen improved and more elabor ate working machines added to the trade plant, the last a beader that puts on beads in any pattern and on any texture from fine net to plush or stiffened cloth, with almost human ingenuity. It igence and long practice to work this beader. These machines are all in the hands of one maker, a Frenchman, and are not likely to grow cheaper. Of course, for the delicate work on costly fabrics we have to depend on hand labor and the New York workwomen in this line are paid in proportion three times as much as th Parisian bandworker is paid, or rather three times as much as the Bertin handworker gets, for Bertin is the greatest factor in the trade now, with Vienna a close second, Paris having let the bulk of th business slip through her fingers. America originates her own designs in Bonnaz work now, and New York has even furnished ideas and done the work for some of the leading Paris modistes and

vomen's tailors. "In new contrasts of fabrics, such as veivet appliqued or muli, cloth intaid with tace, hand-painter designs outlined with beading, and in all moder of using aid materials and methods in new ways, our work ranks with the best; but we depend a foreign importations for material to work with, and in a measure for our best instructors and bework people. Most of the fine woven ribbons choice sitks, chenilies, tassess, cordings, beadand imitation precious stones used in our work come from abroad. A certain kind of spange made of aluminum, tin and getatine America produces now in almost as good quality as France. and might excel the standard if she could get labor cheap enough. The wires, moulds, needles and cutting implements, and foundation fabrics are imported, and much of the artistic success de-

lepends upon having these of the right grade. "The fluctuations of the trade abroad can be told in our workrooms here. Twenty years ago you seldom came across a skilled woman or man Honnaz worker who was not French. At that time there were only three Bonnaz making plants in New York, all owned and run by French people. Paris was then the centre of the trade and att the best help either came directly from there or were French imigrants taught in this country by their friends. Later on the girls and women working at the trade got to be Irish-Americans. More factories had aprung up. There were not enough French girls to go around and the better grade Irish giri is quick at the finger business, ambitious and a ready learner at hand trades. To day, since Bertin got hold of the Bonnaz industry, many German girls and women are found in the New York factories. There are a few colored girls also, of the refined educated type, doing good work, also some Italians and Swedes, and many Americans. The trade has broadened out and taken in all classes, but the most exclusive, choicest class of work is yet largely done by French women.

"The oldest and one of the best grade Bonnar factories in New Yor4 is owned and conducted by a Frenchwoman. who was the first person to introduce the Bonnaz machine in this country. Al-though she has been in the business for twenty five years or more and long ago might have retired on a competence, she still looks after all details of her factory herself and never misses a day from work. When she came to New York first, a gir of twenty one, no description of Bonnaz embroid ery was produced here and the little that was see came from abroad at a high price. She had beard of this in her Paris home and having procured a Bonnaz machine then a noverty even in the inventor's country, she came to try fortune with the trade she had been acquainted with from child hood. Having got settled in todgings somewhere in the lower West Side quarter, she started out on Canai street one morning to find what marke might offer itself for her handiwork. She had with with her some squares of machine braided white pique to exhibit as samples, and going into a children's goods furnishing house, she asked the

the first lot of newly completed pique frocks was put in stock, and, on being told that it could, so many orders were given that the French girl was overwhelmed with work, and had to secure help. She made at this time 818 a day by working dauble time but she guarded her machine carefully She would permit no one to examine it and if stranger appeared in her workplace for any pur-pose, the precious braider was covered over before the worker went to speak with him. In a few months she had sent abroad for other machines and had taught a half dozen apprentices the hand

manager if he could use that sort of decoration in

make up the cloth in child's frocks of assorted

izes, braided and chain-stitched as she saw fit.
"Can your French machine do this sort of work

on woolen stuffs or thin textures?' he asked, when

part of the work so familiar to her. A few years later fifty Bonnaz machines all run by women whom this pioneer had trained, and kept in order by Frenchmen whom she had picked up here and there were kept busy in this factory and other manufacturers had taken her cue and become apt at braiding and embellishing American goods and garments. "This Frenchwoman is still a foremost figure

in the Bonnaz trade and has never lost grasp of the best business. She does little work for the country at large but takes orders chiefly from the first grade Fifth avenue and Madison avenue tailors and furnishers and from the dry goods firms that cater to the most luxurious city trade. Her factory is not down among the others in the wholesale district but established in new and comfortable apartments within easy reach of this class of custom. As the retailers dealers and modister poved further up town she moved with them, and has had five different business places in her twenty-five years of prominence. If a wealthy woman gives an order to her dressmaker for a dinner, ball or carriage gown calling for un wrought trimmings of unique character, the Bonnaz manufacturer is intrusted with the order, and the best workwomen are called in conference and they receive full liberty to choose the frames and embroidery tools and materials that will produce the best result. The department of gowns and mantles offers the best field to the Bonnay workwoman for originality of design and skilled workmanship. A single all-overtace jet embroidered tunic is worth at retail from \$50 to \$60. and the handwork on a novel cloth costume bordered with an applique pattern will cost \$25 before a stitch is put into it towards the making up, so the Bonnaz worker never feels that her labor is lost. All this high grade work is done on frames, just as the old fashioned tambour and tapestry work was done. Sometimes the frames are no larger than a drum-head, if it be a corsage, collar or belt that the worker is embroidering, again, the frames will be of wide extent, in order to accommodate the full width of a dress skirt or tunic, and the worker will have to stoop over it laboriously Sometimes the work is all done from underneath again all applied on the top surface. Thick goods laid on thin, tustrous or dull finish fabrics, gradu ated tones of the same cotor, contrasting tints and textures, the patterns defuy etched out with tiny gimps, beadings, cordings and hand-over-hand embroidery, offered a wide fleid to choose from, and the designer has to exercise much judgmen in order to secure the best effects with most profit

able results. "The skilled workers in the best factories all look refined and pleasantly circumstanced. There is an army of ordinary helpers, trained to do the marking out of patterns, the clipping of threads. the cutting away of under surfaces and the less responsible branches of the work. These also run the simplest machines on ordinary grade fabrics, and get the foundation stuffs ready for embellish ment and do the general filling in that is needed. Their employment is merely mechanical and their places could be supplied at any time, but the skilled workers are another matter. Many of the latter have houses of their own and only put their ac-complishments to use during four months of the year, from September to January, when the de-mand is at its height. The intelligence and facility required naturally prevents their ranks from overcrowding and many of them have worked annually with the same firms for fourteen or fifteen years. In the opinion of experts, no woman could omplished in Bonnaz embroidery who had served less than a three years' apprenticeship, and those workers entrusted with the embroidery on rich wedding and ball gowns on which no piece is set, using delicate chiffon, seed pearls and tiny ribbons in the design, have invariably ten or four-

teen years' experience to insure confidence. "Although the matter of gowns and dress effects is the best paying field for the Bonnaz worker, there is scarcely a trade to which she does not contribute at some stage from saddle cloths, carriage robes and harness trappings to cushion tops and bonbon holders, work baskets and toilet accessories. One course of occupation for Bonna; workers is the embellishing of women's burial robes. The Bonnaz manufacturer has all the appliances and machinery for putting on the various forms of embroidery expeditiously and correctly, so the purveyors to what is termed the casket trade send the flowing fronts, collars and deeve pieces of the brown, black or white silk or satin burial robes to the Bonnaz factory to be ornamented before they are made up.

"The embroidering of gauntlets and of shows boot tops, of hat bands and sashes to be sent to Mexico and South America, is another department of the work. Similar acoutrements are decorated for the cowboys and cattle kings of the stock raising states. Just now the embroidered necktie is in vogue, and that is another branch. Much of the best grade embroidering done by the Bonnaz makers is lavished on the priest's vestments and on alter hangings furnished to the actories by the dealers in church goods. With this class of decoration as with the work for the upholsterers, the quality varies from the very ordinary to the fine wrought and exquisite in workmanship and a like contrast exists between the dress furnishings made ready for shipment to the smaller towns and country districts and the all-embroidered ready to-make up suits prepared for the city trade. The commonest order of Bonnaz work is monopolized by the Hebrews of the East Side, who pay meagre wages to their workwomen and run their factories eighteen hours on a stretch. These manufacturers make the passementeric loops and frog clasps, the cheap braided lapels and sleeve pieces used on the rough, poor quality cloaks and gowns that are sold to the common, city trade here and shipped off South to the negro districts. Second hand mechines are used in these work places and the employment provided is only a little less laborious and a little better paid than that given out to the coat and trousers makers. There is a wide gap between these cheaply run factories in the stuffy ofts and basements of the crowded quarter and the pleasant workrooms of the high grade Bonnar factories, where the aim is to attain the most artistic results possible and everything is done to encourage the employee's originality and in-

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now at 202 5th avenue, between noth and Stat, will

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TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING At reduced prices during September. clevator. QULLEN, 94 West 22d at. WOMAN'S VARIED REALM.

his business. I have heard her tell, how, without so much as even asking her name or where she MARRIAGES OF AMERICAN GIRLS ived the manager promptly engaged her services.

"Take six pieces, boils, of that pique, and go along with this lady and put it down where she says, he told a cierk and he asked that she should TO FOREIGNERS OF TITLE. The Frank Way in Which the Money Side is

Discussed-One Arrangement that Failed -An Attempt at Trickery-A Clever Man Dressmaker-Perfumes in Gawas. The return of a titled American recently to her own country has called some attention to the subject of international marriages. in which it is almost invariably the woman who brings all the money, while the impecunious husband presents only his title and a more or less damaged reputation. It seems to require no more than a few years of residence on the Continent to harden any American girl to views on the subject of matrimony which she could never be persuaded to entertain at home. In this country the marriage of a young girl solely for money is a question that is dis-cussed very delicately. Marrying for money is doubtless almost as common here as it is in the other countries, but it is not a distincti-American habit. In Europe, where marriages are arranged with greater prudence than they are here, the financial features of every mateb are discussed frankly, and settled just as any other matter of business would be. Here, the idea that she was being married for her money would be intolerable to any American girl. The bare suggestion of such an attitude on the part of the man she was about to marry would put an end at the last moment to any agreement that might exist between them.

That would be the state of mind of an Amer-

ican girl in her own country. Once she has been transplanted to Europe, however, all that view changes immediately. The negotiations preceding her marriage to a foreigner would, in all probability, be concerned only with the financial phase of the matter. The reintives who concerned themselves in the affait, the flance himself, the lawyers, and everybody else interested in the matter, would say and do nothing but what constantly reminded her that without her money she would never have gotten the husband who is now about to consent to take her. Every preliminary step in the wedding preparations rests on this finan-

the wedding preparations rests on this financial basis.
Yet the American girl is not shocked by it. She quickly absorbs the foreign ideas of the subject. She is willing to be looked upon as the indispensable adjunct of some titled lover's life and realize at the same time that her dot is quite as indispensable as she is. The betrothed might take her dot without taking her. The reverse of this could never happen. Yet the American marries chearfully the titled foreigner, when a similar proposition from one of her own countrymen would be looked upon as an insult. One case recently showed that this is so.

this is so, the circan woman of great wealth became an active and italian Prince. Everybody sail that this was a love match, even if millions were involved. Preparations for the wedding progressed favorably up to a certain point. There they stopped suddenly. Tug and pull as the negotiators might, things would not advance. They stuck fast at the Prince's inextorable demand for the full control of his wile stortune. They discussed the question alone, with their relatives and with their lawyers. By the terms of her grandfatter's will, the great estate that had come down to her could not be alienated. Her executors in New York cabled their positive refusal to allow any action by which the control of the estate would pass to her husband, for she had called in their assistance to help her satisfy the Prince's demands for her whole fortune. The flance's became ill when it became certain that the crisis was not to be got over as she hoped it would. The Prince, who had never been amery, but always low-voiced, points and considerate, said good-bear with sincers and well-chosen extrems the sincers and well-chosen extrems the sincers worked and well-chosen extrems the sincers worked and the millions was an as whill how. Nobody had suprosed that the demand to hand them over entirely would be refused. It was late to make another effort to get them, but the reward was great. One day the Prince's sister, the Duchess, caminto Paris from her country house and called at the American home. Mademoiselle was too ill to see anybody. Duchesses are not in the habit of heing baffed by Americans and she repeated her demands to the mademoiselle Nile became so persistent that the young woman's aunt came into the drawing room to receive her.

"It distresses our family," was the gist of her conversation. That this painful difference should have occurred. It distresses my brother will marry you have been an experienced in a cordial tone, but without enthusiasm. It was an intimation that this noble family would consent to violae and use the su

A smooth-faced, dark-haired, dapper fellow, his fingers laden with rings and his neckwoar serupulously arranged, is one of the best known women's tailors. He is a milliner as well and distinguished for two very different qualities. One is his boast that he follows no foreign models, never goes to Pavis to see what the fashions are, but designs all the models be sells to his customers, at prices high enough to pay for any expenditure of ingenuity and originality. This unique way of getting his styles asilty. This unique way or getting his styles does not result as such attempts usually do. in weird, asthetic, semi-artistle rigs. It is creations are quite as Parisian as any that ever came out of the Rue de in Paix, and possibly for that reason his work is so popular. It gets so near the styles of the French originals that it is difficult to seem what respect he considers himself different from Paris and its works. But he asserts that he has never been in Paris or London, seen a fashion journal from Paris or London seen a fashion journal from either city or studied the models. His other peculiarity is more useful. The first lot he hands to a customer is the crease aways takes. He says this himself abil nobody should know better. When a woman enters the room, he said to a Sus reporter that for the red flowers and black satturibbon, or the yellow straw and valve! I carry the social always in my mind and I can mentally foll what hat is suited to the form of a woman's lase and coloring, so soon as I lay eyes on her. That does destroy the pleasure of shorping for some of them. They like to try all kinds. They are at liberty to do that if they want, my stock is large and the salesmen are niways willing to show them what we have. They sometimes I have to change colors as I may not have just the tints that suit their skin and hair. Some of my customers tell me they come here because they are sable to buy a list in five minutes, whereas in other places do the that the hat selected for them is certain to be the one heat suited to them. They have tried on kein for them and found out how useless it is. does not result as such attempts usually do. in

The various devices adopted to serve as a substitute for liquid perfume has never been entirely satisfactory when it comes to the ceceasity of imparting an enduring scent to a gown. The little silver hearts, perforated and gown. The little silver hearts, perforated and containing the solid pellets of perfume, were rather ornamental than useful, even when there were no auhatitutes for them. They are still in use and dropped into the deepest receases of the corasge, exude a faint and not very enduring perfume. Most of the Farts dressmakers put into convenient places in a gown the small bags of sachet powder of the seen in affected by the wearer. Nearly every woman, who makes an effort to keep up with these novelties in daintiness, has her set of little sachet bags to be worn in the coreage, even if she does not have them sowed in every dress.